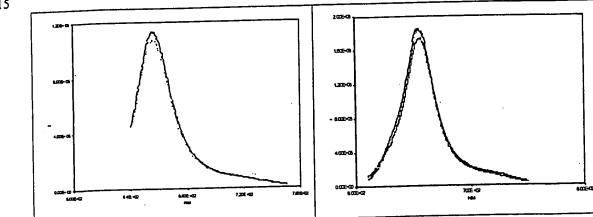


Figure 1A. Fluorescence emission spectra of 500 ng/mL APC stored for 0 h (solid line) and 2 h (dotted line) at room temperature. Note that at 0 h the emission maximum was 660 nm while after 2 h it shifted to 642 nm and lost 50% of it's fluorescence emission intensity.



Figures 1B & 1C. Fluorescence emission spectra for SL-APC (B: left graph) and 20 XL-APC (C: right graph) stored at 500 ng/mL in PBS for 0 h (solid line) and 2 h (dotted line).

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Figure 2: Effect of high temperature (65°C) on APC, SL-APC and XL-APC stability. Change in relative fluorescence intensity (CPS) at 660 nm between Native APC (dot/dashed line), SL-APC (solid line) and XL-APC (dashed line) over time when stored at 65°C.

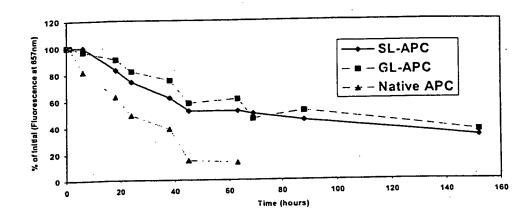
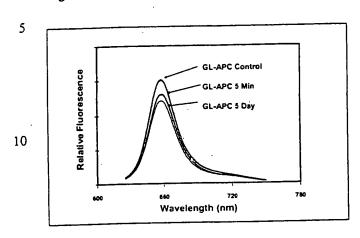
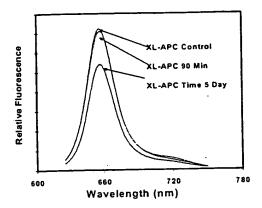




Figure 3

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SL-APC - Control
SL-APC - 90 min
SL-APC - 5 day

460 720 760
Wavelength (nm)



Figure 4. Detection of Phosphorylated Poly-GAT with Europium labeled Anti-Phosphotyrosine IgG (PY20) and SL-APC labeled streptavidin or a commercially availabe XL-APC labeled streptavidin. Poly-GAT was phosphorylated with a src-tyrosine kinase and then titrated from 0 ng to 12 ng. Positive phosphorylation was measured as a ratio using two wavelengths (620 & 650 nm) as previously described (Mathis, Clin. Chem., 41:1391-1397, 1995).

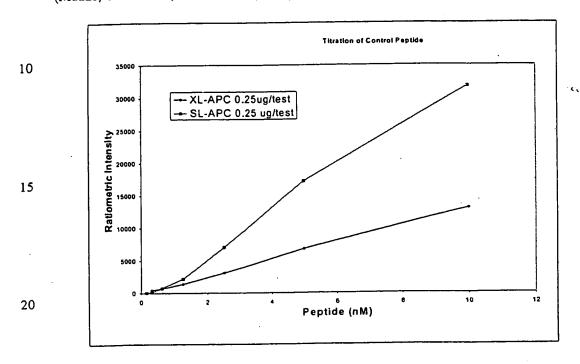




Figure 5

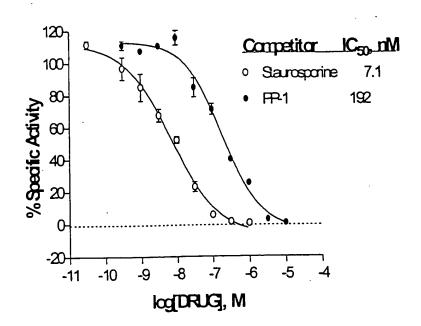




Figure 6

